



BOROUGH
OF
JARROW
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL
REPORT
____ FOR 1938 ____



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ROBERT A. GOOD
____ M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. ____



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ROBERT A. GOOD, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
JARROW,
CO. DURHAM,
JUNE, 1939.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Jarrow.

MRS. SCOTT AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting the 64th Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough and the work of the Health Department for the year 1938.

According to the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General the population of the town is now 30,840. Allowing for a natural increase of 103 due to the excess of the number of births over deaths, the population shows a total decrease of 473 on the figures for the year 1937. This decrease gives some idea of the extent to which migration from the Borough is taking place.

The birth rate of 16.57 per 1,000 of the population, while still higher than the national rate, was, nevertheless, the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

The death rate of 13.23 per 1,000 of the population, was higher than that of 11.6 per 1,000 of the population returned for England and Wales, and that of 11.00 per 1,000 population returned for the 148 smaller towns with a population of 20,000 to 50,000.

The infant mortality rate reached the figure of 72 per 1,000 live births which is the lowest rate ever returned for the area. Compared with figures of 53 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales and 51 per 1,000 live births for the 148 smaller towns, this figure shows room for further improvement.

The maternal mortality rate of 1.88 per 1,000 live births compares favourably with the figure of 2.97 per 1,000 live births returned for the country as a whole. There was no death from puerperal sepsis in the Borough during 1938.

The incidence of infectious disease shows an increase compared with the figures returned for 1937, but there was nothing in the nature

of an epidemic to report. Up to the present no provision is at hand for the immunisation of children against Diphtheria apart from the number of cases which are undertaken privately. In view of the low incidence of this disease within the Borough it is doubtful whether parents could be persuaded to avail themselves of this beneficial procedure should the same be provided.

During the year considerable progress was made in slum clearance and rehousing, but a vast amount of work still remains to be done. It will be necessary to provide almost as many more houses before the problem of slum clearance can be said to be solved. The first essential step in improving the health of the Borough is to provide each family with a decent home. Very little can be expected in the way of improvement while a portion of the inhabitants of the town are living in ill-ventilated and generally insanitary houses. Better housing means better health, and it will not be possible to estimate the value of our efforts by the results until our programme of slum clearance is completed.

The death rate from tuberculosis is the lowest ever recorded for the Borough, but there is a slight increase in the incidence rate. This latter increase is, in part, due to the better facilities available for early diagnosis. The sooner the diagnosis is made, the greater is the prospect of cure. Taking a broad view of the decline in the death rate and the slight increased incidence rate, a still further decrease in the number of deaths, from this disease, may be hopefully expected in years to come.

My sincere thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Committee for their interest in all matters connected with the department, and for their kind consideration of all the many matters referred to them; to the staff for their loyal co-operation and the efficient manner in which they have carried out their various duties.

ROBT. A. GOOD,
Medical Officer of Health.

II. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital.

P. A. Dormer, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.,
D.P.H., *U.Dubl.*, L.M. *Rotunda*.

1st January, 1938, to 24th August, 1938.

Robt. A. Good, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., *N.U.Irl.*

Acting M.O.H. 14th March, 1938 to 24th
August, 1938. Appointed M.O.H. 24th August,
1938.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.

Robt. A. Good, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., *N.U.Irl.*

1st January, 1938, to 14th March, 1938.

T. J. Coffey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., *N.U.Irl.*

21st March, 1938, to 31st December, 1938.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under Food and Drugs Act, Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts, and Shops Inspector.

R. C. Thompson, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector,
Cert. S.I.B., D.I.Hy

Sanitary Inspectors.

W. W. Reed, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspector. (Asst. Shops Inspector).

H. E. Williams, Cert. S.I.B. Resigned 3rd September, 1938.

J. N. Connell, Cert. S.I.B. Resigned 31st August, 1938.

G. G. Stanley, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspector. (Assistant Shops Inspector). (Appointed 28th November, 1938).

F. Tweedie (Appointed Assistant to Sanitary Inspectors 27th September, 1938).

Matron of Isolation Hospital.

Miss C. Johnson, State Registered Nurse,
Certified Fever Nurse.

Health Visitors.

Mrs. G. Morris, Cert. Nurse, Cert. Midwife.

Mrs. D. Baty, State Registered Nurse, Cert. Midwife.

Miss V. Parker, Cert. Midwife. (Resigned 31st July, 1938).

Mrs. D. Walton, State Registered Nurse, Cert. Midwife.
(Temporarily appointed from 17th July, 1938).

Clerks.

W. D. Forrest (Health Department).

J. P. Gibson (Health Department) Temporary.

Miss I. Besford and Miss N. Boyle (School Medical and Child Welfare).

III. SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

1. **Area of the Borough** (including 260 acres of inland water)—
1,985 acres.

2. **Population.**—1931 Census, 32,018.

Registrar General's estimate of the actual resident population of the Borough at mid-year 1938—30,840.

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1938—8,205.

Rateable value at 1st April, 1938—£119,657.

Sum produced by a Penny Rate—£419 7s. 3d.

Social Conditions.—The town of Jarrow is situated about four miles from the mouth of the River Tyne on its south bank. The district is slightly undulating. The maximum elevation, of 111 feet, is at its southern part at Monkton, falling to 14.7 feet above sea level in the north. From West to East the height above sea level varies from 80 feet to 20 feet. The land slopes gradually from the South-West to the North-East. The sub-soil is mainly clay.

Until the early part of the 19th century Jarrow remained merely a village, but with the development of the coal industry it rapidly began to grow into a town. In the year 1852, the ship building industry made its appearance and this was destined to become the chief industry of the town until it ceased in the year 1933. The closing of the ship-yard, with the subsequent discharge of a large number of men, proved itself to be a severe hardship to the inhabitants of the town. In addition, a number of subsidiary industries were closed down, and this gave rise to much poverty.

To-day the chief industries of the town consist of ship-repairing, furniture manufacture, petroleum storage and refining, ship breaking and the winning of road making material from the slag-heap of the former steel works. During 1938 two new light metal industries were

founded. Now that these new industries are established, it must unhappily be mentioned that their advent has not, so far, produced the desired reduction in unemployment figures, when the fall in the population resident in the town is taken into consideration. Some thought must also be given to the fact that following a prolonged period of unemployment, those now employed will take a long time before they can hope to become re-established in the security and comfort which many of them knew when ship building was a thriving industry in the town. From this it may be gathered that there is still much hardship and poverty in the Borough. Now, however, the prospect of alleviation is brighter, owing to the anticipated expansion of the last mentioned industries and the expected early establishment of a steel works. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the prolonged depression has had a deleterious effect on the health of the inhabitants and especially the health of the mothers and children. A special Nutrition Survey of the school children was undertaken during the year and details of the findings will be found elsewhere in this report.

The following table, for which I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Jarrow and Hebburn, shows the average number of unemployed persons registered for work during the past ten years.

Average Number of Unemployed Persons registered
for Work.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1928.....	2,963	72	97	101	3,233
1929	2,798	231	123	93	3,245
1930.....	3,239	193	110	101	3,643
1931.....	5,877	255	330	141	6,603
1932.....	5,974	256	364	199	6,793
1933.....	6,469	192	380	137	7,178
1934.....	5,643	147	509	163	6,462
1935.....	5,153	141	499	260	6,053
1936.....	3,407	100	298	260	4,065
1937.....	3,094	115	283	292	3,784
1938.....	2,544	175	194	230	3,143

Mr. T. B. Woodfield, Area Public Assistance Officer, has kindly offered me the following details of the number of persons in receipt of Public Assistance over the past four years, and when these figures are considered in conjunction with the foregoing table, some idea of the extent of the prevalent hardship and poverty can be obtained.

Year.	Persons.	Cases.
1935 ...	5,060 ...	2,170
1936 ...	5,466 ...	2,308
1937 ...	4,566 ...	1,988
1938 ...	4,420 ...	1,967

Birth Rate (per thousand of the estimated population) 16.57

Live Births.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	486	240	246
Illegitimate	25	10	15

Still Birth Rate (per thousand total live and still births) 37.66

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	19	11	8
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Death Rate (per thousand of the estimated population) 13.23

Total.	Male.	Female.
408	219	189

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Registrar General's figures)—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births.
Puerperal Sepsis	— ...	—
Other Puerperal Causes	1 ...	1.88
		<hr/> 1.88 <hr/>

Rate for England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 total Live and Still Births.
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86
Other Puerperal Causes	2.11
	<hr/>
Total	2.97 <hr/>

Infant Mortality.

All Infants (per 1,000 Live Births)	72.41
Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ...	67.90
Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births)	160.00

Special Causes of Death.

	No. of Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 the estimated population
Cancer	66	2.14
Whooping Cough	2	.06
Measles	1	.03
Diarrhoea (Under 2 years)	2	3.76 (per 1,000 live births)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	24	.78
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	8	.26
Pneumonia	30	.97

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Jarrow and some other areas for the year 1938.

	1 Live Birth Rate.	2 Still Birth Rate.	3 Death Rate.	4 Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	5 Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 year).
JARROW M.B.	16.57	.65	13.23	3.91	72.41
England & Wales ...	15.1	.60	11.60	5.50	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	15.0	.65	11.70	7.80	57
148 Smaller Towns.. (Population 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 Census).	15.4	.60	11.00	3.60	51
London	13.4	.48	11.40	13.10	57
Durham County	17.08	—	11.46	—	60

NOTE.—1, 2 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the total population,
4 and 5 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

TABLE OF CAUSES AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total all Ages											Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages, of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.											Total Deaths whether Residents in the district, or Non-Residents in Institutions	WARDS.					Totals.			
																								North.	South.	East.	West.	Grange.	Central	Monkton	Sex.	
																															M.	F.
All Causes	Certified	Uncertified	392	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 Years & over.	53	41	77	54	66	61	40	212	180								
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers								
Measles	1	1	1	1	..								
Scarlet Fever	1	1								
Whooping Cough	1	1	1								
Diphtheria	6	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	2	4								
Influenza	9	1	..	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	..	9								
Encephalitis Lethargica	1								
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	16	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	24	1	1	12	5	5	1	1	..	3	1	7	4	1	1	3	5								
Other Tuberculous diseases	8	1	..	1	4	1	..	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1								
Syphilis	2	1	1								
General Paralysis of the Insane,	..	1								
Tabes Dorsalis	3	9	15								
Cancer, Malignant Disease	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	36	23	..	8	..	11	10	10	27	39
Diabetes	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	3	15	1	5	4	5
Heart Disease	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	26	62	2	..	..	16	15	15	13	46	50
Aneurysm	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	..	1	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	37	..	7	8	8	4	2	25	22
Bronchitis	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	..	1	1	2	1	1	6	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	31	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	10	..	..	5	3	7	2	7	21	10
Other Respiratory diseases	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	2
Peptic Ulcer	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	5	2
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Appendicitis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	4	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	3
Other Digestive Diseases	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..				
Other Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	4	3	1	13	7
Senility	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
Suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Violence	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	2	..	4	3
Other Defined Causes	28	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	8	7	..	..	5	..	8	5	5	18	10			
Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	406	36	7	3	1	1	1	1	8	7	3	24	32	118	166	8	56	42	80	56	70	62	219	187								

INFANT MORTALITY.—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age, 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	TOTALS.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.	WARDS					Monk'n	TOTALS. Sex.		
												North.	South.	East.	West.	Orange.		Central.	M.	F.
All Causes { Certified	36	11	3	2	1	17	4	5	8	2	36	3	..	7	7	5	5	9	23	13
{ Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Diarrhoea	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Gastro-enteritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	6	2	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	5	1
Premature Birth	10	7	..	2	..	9	..	1	..	..	10	2	..	2	..	3	..	3	5	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
Atelectasis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-tuberculous Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1	8	1	..	..	2	..	3	2	5	3
Suffocation (overlying) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
TOTALS.....	36	11	3	2	1	17	4	4	8	2	36	3	..	7	7	5	3	9	23	13

The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death for 1938.

Causes of Death.		Male.	Female.	
All Causes		219	189	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		—	—	
Measles		1	—	
Scarlet Fever		—	1	
Whooping Cough		1	1	
Diphtheria		2	4	
Influenza		9	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica		—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever		—	1	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		16	8	
Other Tuberculous Diseases		3	5	
Syphilis		1	1	
General Paralysis of Insane, tabes dorsalis		—	—	
Cancer, Malignant Disease		27	39	
Diabetes		—	2	
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.		4	5	
Heart Disease		45	52	
Aneurysm		1	1	
Other Circulatory Diseases		25	22	
Bronchitis		6	4	
Pneumonia (all forms)		21	9	
Other Respiratory Diseases		2	2	
Peptic Ulcer		5	2	
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)		2	—	
Appendicitis		4	—	
Cirrhosis of Liver		—	—	
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.		—	—	
Other Digestive Diseases		4	3	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis		3	2	
Puerperal Sepsis		—	—	
Other Puerperal Causes		—	1	
Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.		13	7	
Senility		1	3	
Suicide		—	1	
Other Violence		5	3	
Other Defined Diseases		18	10	
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown		—	—	
Deaths of Infants	{	Legitimate	21	12
under 1 year.		Illegitimate	2	2
		Total	23	14

The above list is compiled from deaths which are registered during the year, while the table of general causes of death on page 10 is compiled locally from deaths which actually occur during the year. Further variations between the two tables may be accounted for by the fact that the Registrar General obtains from the certifying medical practitioner extra information regarding certain individual cases.

From the foregoing statistics the outstanding feature to be noted is that while the birth rate is still higher than that shown for the nation as a whole, it is yet the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The death rate is also higher than that returned for the country as a whole. It is pleasing however to note that the infant mortality rate has reached a record low figure, but it is still, unfortunately, considerably higher than the national rate. Further improvement in this figure is necessary and while no doubt the cause is in some degree assignable to the undernourished condition of the inhabitants particularly the mothers, the major portion of the trouble can be attributed to overcrowding and bad housing conditions. The efforts already undertaken in that direction are now beginning to bear fruit as shown by the improved infant mortality rate. To bring the figure into favourable comparison with the national rate, it is essential that every effort be continued to provide the inhabitants of the town with decent houses. Every child and more particularly those in their tender years, when life hangs on such a slender thread, should be afforded the enhanced means of continuing the struggle to reach adolescence which better housing brings.

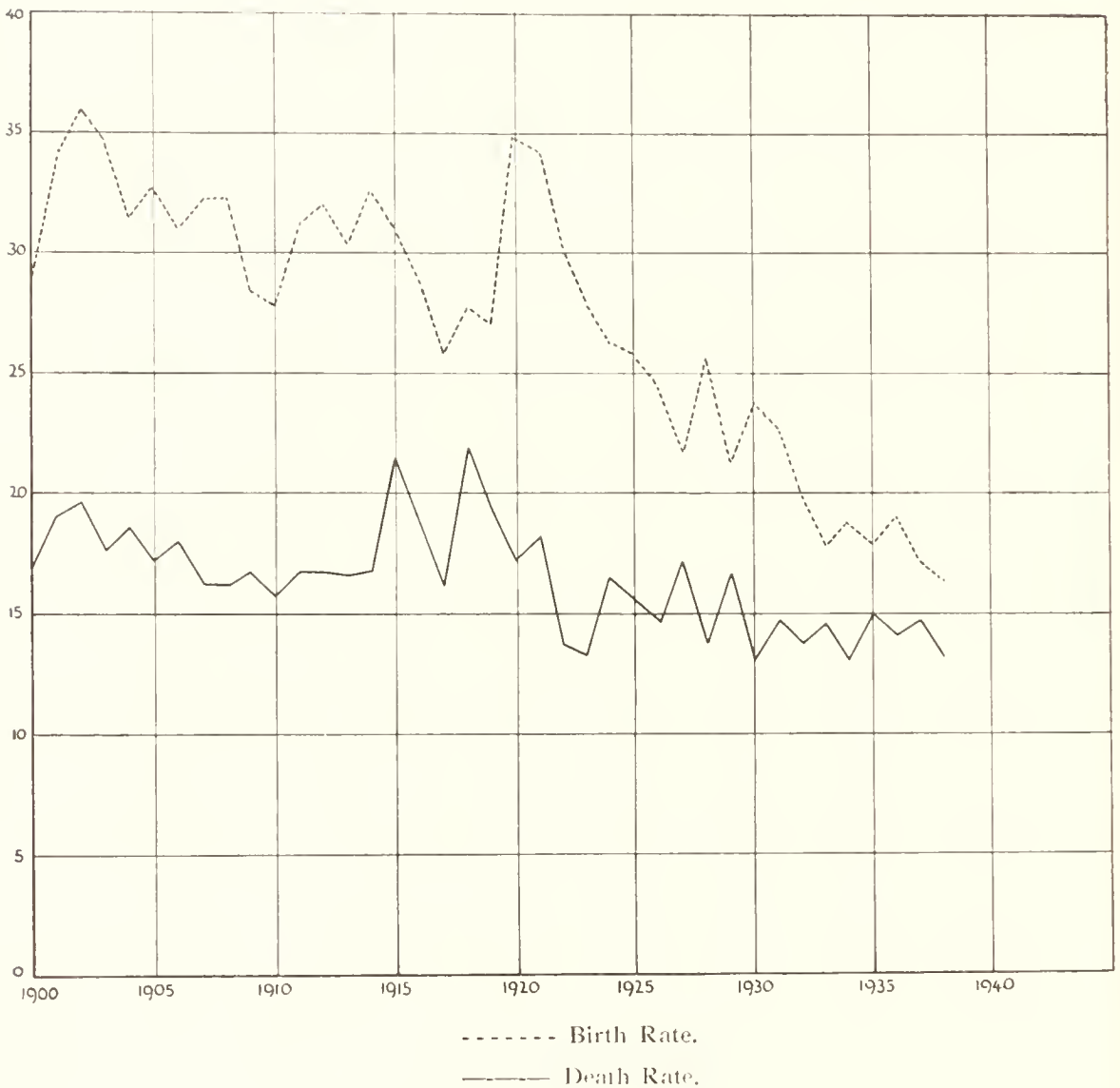
Another satisfactory feature which emerges from the foregoing statistics, is the fact that there was no case of puerperal sepsis recorded in the Borough during 1938 and but one death from other puerperal causes, giving a total maternal mortality rate of 1.88 per thousand live and still, births, compared with the national figure of 2.97. The figure considering the ill-nourished condition of many of the inhabitants of the Borough, is particularly pleasing.

The death rate from cancer shows an increase on the year 1937, but it is not as high as in 1935, when peak figures were reached in the Borough. On the other hand the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has reached the lowest level ever recorded in the town, even though, as illustrated in the diagram to be found elsewhere in this report, there is very slight increase in the incidence rate of the disease. This increase may be attributable to the improved methods of early diagnosis, which is a happy augury. The earlier the diagnosis of tubercular disease as of other disease, the better are the prospects of cure. The death rate from pneumonia of .97 per thousand of the

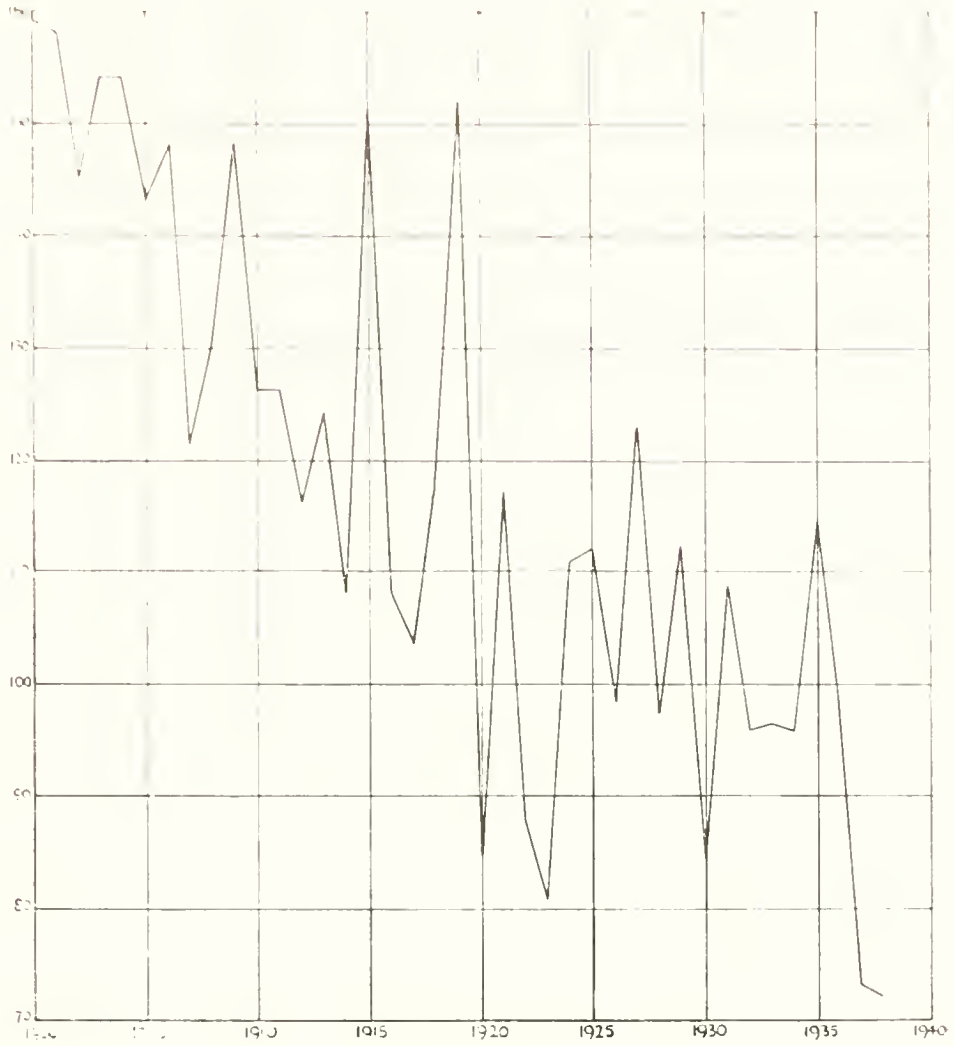
estimated population also compares favourably with the national figure of 1.10 per thousand.

Speaking generally, these figures may be considered to be satisfactory but undoubtedly there is still room for considerable improvement. The only disease that can be said to have failed to show improvement during the year is cancer, but fresh hope of tackling this problem is held out in the Cancer Act which comes into force in 1939.

Graph showing Birth Rates and Death Rates per 1,000 Population, 1900-1938.



Graph showing the Decline in Infant Mortality Rate from 1900-1938.



IV. SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Medical Examination of Corporation Employees.

This work was undertaken towards the close of 1938 and the following is a list of the employees examined:—

Education Department	1
Surveyor's Department	8
Treasurer's Department	Nil.
Health Department	2
Isolation Hospital	Nil.
Town Clerk's Department	Nil.

Laboratory Facilities.

This work is carried out at King's College, Newcastle, and during the year the following specimens were submitted for examination:—

Diphtheria Swabs	337
Enteric Group	15
Tuberculosis	75
Ascheim Zondek	1

(Test carried out at Charing Cross Hospital)

In addition use is made of the available facilities at the Clinics and Hospital to carry out a number of minor bacteriological examinations.

Results of Examination of Pathological and Bacteriological Specimens.

	Inconclusive.	Positive.	Negative.	Total
Tuberculosis	—	13	62	75
Diphtheria	5	62	270	337
Enteric Group	—	—	15	15
Haemolytic Streptococci ...	—	1	—	1
Ascheim Zondek	—	1	—	1

Ambulance Facilities.

One ambulance is owned by the Authority and is used for the conveyance of infectious disease cases to hospital, it is also availed of by the Public Assistance Authorities for the conveyance of their patients.

There are two other ambulance vehicles within the Borough. These are owned and controlled by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and are readily available for attending to street accidents and other duties.

Orthopaedic Hospital Scheme.

The Council has agreed to participate in the proposed orthopaedic hospital for the County of Durham. Under this scheme hospital treatment will be provided for orthopaedic cases from the Borough and in addition a Clinic will be provided for out patient treatment.

Nursing in the Home.

This work is undertaken by the Jarrow Nursing Association and is carried out by a qualified nurse who visits cases of sickness in their homes and works under the local practitioners. During 1938, 3,213 such visits were made. Where necessary, nursing requisites and dressings are supplied free. This Association is supported solely by voluntary contributions.

Treatment Centre and Clinics.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Clinic, Walter Street—Tuesday and Thursday	...	...	2 p.m.
Clinic, Bede Burn Road—Monday	...	...	2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Centre.

Clinic, Bede Burn Road—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday	2 p.m.
-------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

Artificial Light Centre.

Clinic, Walter Street—Friday	9 a.m.
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Tuberculosis Clinic, Kent Street (County Council).

Monday—Males and Females up to the age of 12 years	...	...	...	9 a.m.—12 a.m.
Wednesdays—Males	...	...	...	9 a.m.—12 a.m.

During the year, owing to the enormously increased attendance, it was found necessary to transfer the Ante-Natal Clinic from Walter Street to the Bede Burn Road premises. Here, facilities were provided to open this Clinic four times weekly, instead of once a fortnight as previously.

Hospitals.

Efforts have been made, in conjunction with the neighbouring authorities, to provide a Joint Isolation Hospital, to serve the needs, not alone of Jarrow, but also of the surrounding districts. Meanwhile, the present Isolation Hospital is fully capable of supplying the needs of the Borough.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Institutional Provision.

An agreement exists between the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Town Council, whereby the Corporation pays the hospital £60 per annum (plus the cost of any serum supplied) for the treatment of abnormal and other maternity cases admitted from the Borough.

Under this arrangement eight cases were admitted to hospital during 1938.

Health Visitors.

One Health Visitor resigned from the service during the year, her position was temporarily filled.

Child Life Protection.

During the year special attention was given to this matter and pamphlets were distributed to every house indicating the requirements of the law and what steps should be taken to comply with same. The pamphlet contained the following reference:—

“The Council wish to bring to special notice the requirements with regard to foster children. Every person, with certain exceptions, who undertakes to keep for payment a child under the age of 9 years, either apart from its parents, or having no parents, must give notice in writing to the Council immediately or if that is not possible then as soon as such notice can possibly be given. A notice of change of address must be given also and notice of removal and death.

Non-compliance with these requirements, which are statutory, is an offence which lays defaulter open to court proceedings. There are certain additional restrictions and also certain exemptions, and any person receiving such child who has any doubt as to whether he or she must give notice, or in any other respect, should make enquiry with no loss of time at the Health Department at the Town Hall, Jarrow. The requirements of the law in this are imperative.”

Number of Children on Register	7
Number Legally adopted	3
Proceedings for Legal adoption commenced	3
Number left on Register	1

Ante-Natal Services.

As already mentioned, it was found necessary to provide increased accommodation for the Ante-Natal Services. This was accomplished by transferring the Clinic to the Bede Burn Road premises and by opening it four times weekly. By arrangement with the local practitioners, two of their number attend each afternoon of the week, when the Clinic is open. In this way, each practitioner in the town attends the Clinic one afternoon weekly. In addition, through the co-operation of the County Medical Officer of Health, who is responsible for the administration of the Midwives Act, in this area, the local midwives also attend these Clinics. The result is that an expectant mother has the free choice of any of the general practitioners in the town. She attends the Clinic on the day her selected doctor is available and the midwife is also present or is kept informed of the woman's condition. Should any difficulties arise during the actual confinement, the midwife knows at once, which doctor she should call. Women usually attend from the third month of pregnancy, and normal cases have at least three full clinical examinations. In the interval she is free to consult the doctor at the Clinic, or the midwife, should she so desire, regarding any untoward occurrence. This Clinic was established in July and the figures illustrate to what extent the service has been patronised.

The advantages of the scheme to the expectant mother are numerous. Not alone, has she free choice of doctor, but her chosen practitioner can attend the case from beginning to end. The practitioner, on the other hand, can watch for any abnormalities, and should such appear, he can immediately provide the appropriate treatment. He is also in a position to judge whether a confinement will be normal and if not what difficulties he may expect. The midwife is either present at the examinations at the Clinic or is made aware of the results. In this way she is well informed and in a position to watch for anything unusual about the case.

Sincere thanks and appreciation is due to the National Birthday Trust for the monthly supply of dried milk foods and malt extract for distribution to expectant mothers. The food was greatly appreciated by the recipients and there is no doubt but that it had a most beneficial effect, especially on the under-nourished and debilitated cases.

A dental scheme, on similar lines to the Ante-Natal Scheme, was inaugurated, for expecting and nursing mothers, in the month of September. Treatment is provided, free of charge, to necessitous cases. Here again the free choice of dentist is provided, and it is a scheme which has so far met with considerable success.

By arrangements made with the Milk Marketing Board and the local Milk Vendors, fresh cows' milk is available to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years, at the rate of 2d. per pint. One pint of milk per day is allowed at this rate to each individual coming within the above categories. The milk is provided through the usual supplier and applications are renewable monthly. The scheme has met with considerable success and gives good promise for further expansion. It would be extremely difficult to over-estimate the value of this scheme when it is realised that there are many homes in the Borough where milk is never used. This is a deplorable condition and one which it is sincerely to be hoped will rapidly disappear with the further development of this scheme. The nutritive value of clean fresh milk is already well known, and its consumption is a paramount necessity to young children. For them it is truly described as the "perfect food" and every encouragement should be given to further its consumption, not alone by children, but also by adults.

Summary of Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

Births Notified.	By Doctors.	By Midwives.	Total.
Live Births	88	443	531
Still Births	6	14	20
			551
Routine Visits by Health Visitors.			
First visits to infants under one year ...			486
Revisits to infants under one year ...			1131
Revisits to children 1—5 years ...			3098
First visits to expectant mothers ...			158
Revisits to expectant mothers ...			41
			4914
Other Visits by Health Visitors.			
Still Births ...			15
Puerperal Pyrexia ...			3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...			2
Maternal Death Investigations ...			—
Special Investigations ...			863
Puerperal Fever ...			—
Refractions ...			—
			883
Findings.			
Breast Fed Children ...			452
Partially Breast Fed Children ...			16
Artificially Fed Children ...			45
			513
Vaccinated ...			1782
Conscientious Objectors.. ...			2761
Not Known ...			139
			4682
Mothercraft Classes—Number held ...			15

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Number of Sessions—Walter Street ...	96
Bede Burn Road ...	25
Attendances—Infants under 1 year—Walter Street ...	4924
Bede Burn Road ...	964
Children 1—5 years—Walter Street ...	515
Bede Burn Road ...	164
Doctor Consulted—Walter Street ...	3147
Bede Burn Road ...	646

Ante-Natal Centre.

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2668
Doctor Consulted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1466

Food Distribution under the Council's Scheme.

Number of patients in receipt of Dried Milk	...	...	...	6677
Number of lbs. of Dried Milk distributed	...	...	...	52811
Number of lbs. of Dried Milk distributed free and at reduced rate	...	...	...	51738
Number of 4oz. bottles of Cod Liver Oil distributed	...	...	...	243
Number of 4oz. cartons of Virol distributed	...	...	...	2351

Dried Milk Food distributed to expectant mothers by arrangement with the National Birthday Trust.

Number of lbs. Dried Milk distributed	...	...	...	5339
Number of mothers in receipt of Dried Milk	...	...	...	687

Milk Marketing Board Scheme for the supply of Milk at a reduced rate for Expecting and Nursing Mothers and for Children under 5 years of age.

1938.	No. of		No. of		No. of	
	Families.		Individuals.		Gallons.	Pints.
January	917	...	1165	...	4254	6
February	923	...	1157	...	3825	3
March	929	...	1170	...	4281	1
April	926	...	1168	...	4166	5
May	921	...	1180	...	4309	5
June	919	...	1163	...	4127	4
July	917	...	1162	...	4180	—
August	894	...	1142	...	4091	6
September	916	...	1168	...	4087	4
October	901	...	1180	...	4151	3
November	926	...	1174	...	4132	1
December	895	...	1136	...	4102	4
	10984	...	13965	...	49710	2
Average per month	915.3	...	1163.75	...	4142	4.17

Accordingly on an average each applicant under the scheme receives 28.476 pints of milk per month at a cost of 2d. per pint.

Artificial Light Clinic.—The work was continued on the lines described in former reports. 83 children under school age were treated. The following table shows the diseases dealt with and the results of the treatment in each case.

Disease	Cured.	Improved.	Unchanged.	Treatment Incomplete.	TOTALS.
Rickets	20	18	—	13	51
Cervical Adenitis	—	1	—	—	1
Pertussis—Convalescent	3	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever—Convalescent ...	—	—	—	—	—
Osteitis	—	—	—	1	1
Malnutrition	6	8	—	5	19
Nervous Debility	—	6	—	2	8
TOTALS	29	33	—	21	83

Summary.

No. of sessions	80
No. of attendances	457
Children treated (under 5 years)	83

V. SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.—The water supply in the borough is supplied by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company. They employ a bacteriologist who bacteriologically examines the water from each well and reservoir monthly, and the town supply as represented by tap samples weekly. The Company supply a report of the bacteriological examinations to this Department each month.

The following table shows the results of the Bacteriological Examination of Samples of water taken in the borough and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon-Tyne, by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Ref. Nos.	Coli-Aerogenes test—"Presumptive Coli" Total No. B.Coli per 100 ML.	Total Colonies developing on Agar at 37°C. (48 hours' incubation).	Total Colonies developing on Agar at 20-22°C. (3 days' incubation).	Streptococci Test.
1	0	10	45	Negative
2	0	10	250	"
7	5	13	195	"
8	5	12	35	"
9	1	10	20	"
10	3	10	195	"
11	1	10	200	"
12	0	20	75	"
13	0	11	55	"
14	0	16	70	"
15	0	10	45	"

(Samples Nos. 7 & 12 were samples of water taken from the main supply pipe to the Public Baths).

Drainage and Sewerage.—The new outfall sewer on the Council's Housing Estate at Low Simonside has been completed and is now in use.

Complaints continued to be received during the year regarding the nuisance caused by the effluent which is discharged by the Monkton Bye Product Plant into the sewer at Monkton Village. The matter was taken up with the Hebburn Urban District Council and the Company but no improvement had been made at the end of the year. There is no treatment of the town's sewage before it is discharged into the River Tyne, or into the River Don, which eventually enters the River Tyne.

Rivers and Streams.—As mentioned in the preceding paragraph the sewage of the town is discharged into the River Tyne and the River Don without any treatment. This is a very undesirable state of affairs and should be dealt with in the near future.

Closest Accommodation.—The water carriage system is in operation in almost the whole of the Borough. There were approximately 8,131 water closets and 22 ash-closets in the district at the end of the year. The ash-closets are at premises in isolated places.

Public Cleansing. There were no alterations in the arrangements for public cleansing during 1938. Household refuse is collected weekly, horse-drawn vehicles being used, and the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on land acquired by the Council a few years ago.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area—The Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935. Para. 27. (18).

Report by Mr. R. C. Thompson, Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

	Number of informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after notice.
Dwelling-houses and Schools—			
Foul Conditions	9	—	11
Structural Defects	409	25	479
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Lodging-houses	7	—	7
Dairies and Milkshops	—	—	—
Cowsheds	17	—	17
Bakehouses	—	—	—
Slaughter-houses	15	—	15
Ashpits and Privies	—	—	—
Deposits of refuse and manure	2	2	4
Waterclosets	55	3	69
Defective Yard Paving	17	7	17
House Drainage—			
Defective Traps	1	1	1
No Disconnection from Sewers	—	—	—
Other Faults	61	7	62
Water Supply	3	—	2
Pigsties	—	—	—
Animals Improperly Kept	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	8	2	7
Other Nuisances	13	1	13
Totals	617	48	704

Water, Food and Drugs.

Samples of water taken for analysis	9
Samples condemned as unfit for use	—
Seizures of unwholesome food	—
Convictions for exposure or selling of unwholesome food	—
Samples of Food & Drugs taken for analysis	70
Samples of Food & Drugs found adulterated	—

The following table shows in detail the inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1938:—

Nature of visit or inspection.	Total inspections.
General Sanitation, etc.	
Water supply	26
Drainage	30
Stables and Piggeries	18
Offensive Trades	7
Fried Fish Shops	31
Common Lodging Houses	35
Tents, Vans and Sheds	32
Factories	19
Bakehouses	2
Refuse Collection	4
Refuse Disposal	3
Rats and Mice	8
Smoke Observations	1
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	34
Shops Act, 1934 (Sec. 10)	510
Other Visits.	
Shops Acts, 1912-1936	787
Visits re A.R.P.	30
Housing.	
Under Public Health Acts—	
No. of houses inspected	300
Visits paid to above houses	501
Under Housing Acts—	
No. of houses inspected	532
Visits paid to above houses	699
Overcrowding—	
No. of houses inspected	34
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	29

Infectious Diseases.

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Diseases	113
Visits re disinfection	113
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	10
Food Poisoning	2

Meat and Food Inspection.

Visits to slaughterhouses	467
Visits to other premises	11
Visits to Cowsheds	17
Visits to Dairies and Milkshops	144

Visits in connection with Sampling.

Milk —bacteriological	40
Milk —tubercle bacilli	20
Food and Drug samples	105
Miscellaneous Food Visits	5

Totals 4,719

Premises and Persons controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.**Offensive Trades.**

No. of Fish Friers' Premises registered	16
No. of Fish Friers' Premises removed from register during the year	2
No. of Marine Store Dealers registered	1
Total No. of visits paid to these premises during the year	38

Slaughterhouses.—There are eight premises in the Borough used as slaughterhouses and all are licensed annually. Seven are in regular use and are inspected at least once a week.

Common Lodging Houses.—Owing to the protracted negotiations under the Compulsory Purchase Order relating to the Area in which the three Common Lodging Houses are situated, the premises remained occupied at the end of the year.

Visits paid to these premises 35

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—The travelling showmen again came to winter on the ground known as the Pit Heap. There is still no proper provision for sanitary conveniences. This matter was under negotiation at the end of the year.

No. of visits 32

Camping Sites. There are very few camping sites in the district used for camping purposes. Only one licence under Sec. 269 of the

Public Health Act, 1936 was in operation during 1938 allowing camping in the grounds of one of the farms. Camping in the district is almost negligible.

Shops Act, 1934.

The following details show the action taking during the year under the provisions of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to the ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, etc.:—

No. of shops visited	51
No. of revisits	510
No. of Preliminary Notices served	56
No. of shops for which Notices were served	50
No. of Statutory Notices served	29
No. of Notices complied with (by Owners)	36
No. of Notices complied with (by Occupiers)	12

Number of Shops which have been rendered suitable and sufficient regarding the following:—

Ventilation	4
Temperature	14
Sanitary Accommodation	19
Washing Facilities	27
Facilities for taking meals	5
Suitable Lighting	2

Defects remedied and improvements secured under the Act during the year:—

New windows provided (for light and ventilation)	8
Heating provided	14
New Water-closets provided	11
Water-closets repaired	2
Intervening spaces provided or lighted & ventilated	11
Access to back yard W.C.s. provided	2
New hand basins provided	30
New drains laid	19
New gullies provided	26
Inspection chambers provided	9
Intercepting traps provided	7
Soil ventilating pipes provided	1
Rooms for taking of meals provided	5
Tables and chairs provided	5
General repairs (indoor reconstruction)	5

Smoke Abatement.—No action was taken during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—The Corporation owns a swimming bath situated in Walter Street, Jarrow. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the water this bath was closed. The following report shows the state of the water in the Baths:—

Reports on Swimming Bath Water.

Date.	Ref. No.	B. Coli per 100 ml.	Total Colonies on Agar at 37°C. (48 hrs. incubation) per ml.	Total Colonies on Agar at 20-22°C. (3 dys. incubation) per ml.
20-7-38	1	12	Uncountable	610,000
10-8-38	2	1	951	1,375
11-8-38	3	90	Uncountable	Uncountable
11-8-38	4	160	Uncountable	Uncountable

Bacteriologist's Comments on Samples.

Ref. No. 1.—“This is not a good or safe sample of water. There is some evidence of faecal pollution with 12 presumptive Coli per 100cc. and both total counts are very high. Some purification of this water would be desirable.”

Ref. No. 2.—“This is not a good sample of swimming bath water. Although this is considerably better than the last sample the Agar counts are still excessively high.”

Ref. No. 3.—“This is a very bad sample of swimming bath water. The high coli count is an indication of heavy faecal pollution, and the organisms present were so excessive as to be uncountable in .01cc. This water requires treatment.”

Ref. No. 4.—“This is a very bad sample of swimming bath water. The extremely high coli count is evidence of gross faecal pollution and organisms present were so excessive as to be uncountable in .01cc. This water requires treatment.”

There has never been any proper and efficient treatment of the water used in these baths. The provision of modern Swimming Baths is of paramount necessity in this borough. The matter should be dealt with at an early date.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—The following is a summary of the action taken during the year for the eradication of bed bugs:—

1. No. of Council houses found to be infested by bed bugs	5
No. of houses disinfested	5
No. of other houses found to be infested	101
No. of other houses disinfested	101

2. The method employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs is by sulphur fumigation.
3. To ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses, the furniture and effects of all tenants displaced from Clearance Areas or Individual Unfit Houses and who are rehoused by the Council, are fumigated prior to the tenants taking over Council Houses. The belongings are loaded into removal vans, subjected to fumigation by hydrogen cyanide gas to ensure the destruction of vermin, and then delivered after being aired sufficiently to the Council Houses which have been allocated to the tenants. This procedure also applies to tenants taking aged persons houses.
4. The fumigation of the belongings of tenants with hydrogen cyanide gas prior to removal to Council houses is carried out by a firm of contractors who carry out the loading, fumigation and delivery, and accept entire responsibility for the work. During 1938 the furniture and effects of 165 households were disinfested under this contract.

Disinfestation of Council houses which are found to be infested by bed bugs is carried out by the local authority, sulphur fumigation and the use of creosote being the means employed.

The work of disinfestation of other houses is not carried out by the local authority or by contract; sulphur candles are supplied free to tenants who carry out the fumigation and advice is given to prevent further infestation.

Schools.—The standard of hygiene, lighting, heating and ventilation in most of the elementary schools within the borough is generally speaking, satisfactory. However, in some of the older schools, the replacement of the present insanitary services by the installation of modern sanitary equipment is an urgent requirement.

No Public Elementary School was closed during the year to prevent the spread of infectious disease. School children who are contacts with cases of infectious disease are excluded from school for the necessary period and notices of exclusion are sent to the Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers.

**Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and
Factories Act, 1937 (which Act superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July,
1938).**

**1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.**

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power.	19	7	—
Factories without mechanical power	2	2	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	21	9	—

2. Defects found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	8	8	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unseasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
(Insufficient)	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
(Unsuitable or defective)	—	—	—	—
(Not separate for sexes)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total.....	9	9	—	—

There are no outworkers' premises in the Borough.

VI. SECTION D.

Housing.

Housing Act, 1936, Part III.—Clearance Areas.

Details are given below of the progress made during the year under the Council's slum clearance programme, and some details of the various clearance areas are also given.

East Ward No. 1 Clearance Area.—This area consisted of 24 cottages, each of three rooms, housing 24 separate families, a total of 96 persons.

East Ward No. 2 Clearance Area.—This area consisted of 57 houses, mostly tenements, and affected 54 separate families, a total of 206 persons.

The above two areas were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas in January, 1937. The Public Inquiry into the Council's application for confirmation of the Clearance Orders was held by the Ministry of Health in June, 1937. In November, 1937, the Clearance Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Health. The tenants displaced from the Areas were rehoused by the Corporation in February and March, 1938, and the properties were demolished later in the year.

North Ward No. 5 Clearance Area.—The Clearance Order in respect of this Area as confirmed by the Minister of Health affected 86 houses, mostly tenements, and 14 shops, inhabited by 70 separate families, a total of 293 persons—(these figures do not include the properties excluded from the Order).

This Clearance Order was confirmed by the Minister in November, 1937, with certain modifications, viz.:—

1. The following premises were excluded from the Clearance Order and from the Clearance Area:—One house, two shop premises, three combined dwelling-houses and shops (one of the latter was excluded provided the premises are not in

future used for human habitation), and one workshop. In respect of one house and one of the combined houses and shops, it was left to the Local Authority to take action, if necessary, under Part II of the Housing Act relating to individual houses.

2. The Minister also instructed payments to be made by the Local Authority to owners under Section 42 of the Housing Act in respect of three houses as being "well maintained houses" within the meaning of that Section. (These houses were, of course, retained in the Clearance Order).

The tenants displaced from this Area were rehoused by the Corporation, commencing April, 1938, and the properties were demolished by the end of the year. The Local Authority is now negotiating to purchase the land and remaining buildings in and immediately adjoining the Area for rehousing purposes.

Hedworth Cottages Clearance Area.—This Area consisted of three cottages occupied by two families. The Clearance Order was confirmed by the Minister in November, 1937, the tenants were rehoused by the Corporation in January, 1938, and the properties were demolished later in the year.

Papermill Cottages Clearance Area.—The Clearance Order in respect of this Area was also confirmed in November, 1937. The six tenants displaced were rehoused in January, 1938, but the six houses in the Area have not yet been demolished.

Central Ward No. 2 Clearance Area.—This Area is the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order, it being the intention of the Corporation to clear and re-develop the Area. The Area was represented as a Clearance Area in September, 1937, and was formally declared by the Council to be a Clearance Area subject to a Compulsory Purchase Order. The Public Inquiry was held in February, 1938, and in May the Minister of Health confirmed the Order with certain modification, viz.:—

1. One house was excluded from the Order but not from the Clearance Area.
2. One house and three combined dwelling-houses and shops were excluded from the Clearance Area, but remain in the Order as lands adjoining the Area to be purchased by the Council under Section 27 of the Housing Act.
3. One club premises with dwelling-house remained in the Order as properties to which Para. 9 (b) of the 1st Schedule of the Housing Act applies (i.e. buildings to be purchased compulsorily included only by reason of their bad arrangement in relation to other buildings).

4. Land in the Central Ward No. 1 Area was excluded from the Order.

The modified Order affected 281 houses, mostly tenements, 19 shops, one off-licence premises, five common lodging houses, one club premises, one holding of three store rooms, and one stable, and the total number of inhabitants amounted to 883 persons, made up of 249 separate families.

The Corporation are now negotiating the purchase of the land and buildings in the Area through the District Valuer, and the Borough Engineer has prepared plans of the proposed re-development of the Area. The rehousing of tenants displaced from the Area commenced in March, 1939.

North Ward No. 6 Clearance Area.—The detailed inspection of the properties in this Area was completed in 1938 and the Area was represented by the Medical Officer of Health as a Clearance area in June, 1938. The Clearance Order was submitted to the Minister of Health for confirmation in November, and in March, 1939, the Public Inquiry was held. The Minister's decision to confirm the Order with modifications was made known in May. The modifications are as follows:—

1. Three houses and two shops are excluded from the Order.
2. The Local Authority are to make payments to owners under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of twelve "well maintained houses."

The Order as modified affects 11 shops and 267 houses, mostly tenements, and a total of 853 inhabitants made up of 243 separate families.

North Ward No. 7 Clearance Area.—This small area consists of three houses, occupied by three families (11 persons), and was inspected and represented at the same time as the North Ward No. 6 Area. The Public Inquiry was held in March, 1939, and the Minister's decision not to confirm the Clearance Order was made known in May, the owners' proposals to alter one of the properties being accepted and it being left to the Local Authority to take action under Part II of the Housing Act relating to individual houses in respect of the other.

East Jarrow Clearance Areas.—The properties in these Areas were inspected in 1938 and the areas were represented by the Medical Officer of Health as Clearance Areas in June. Owing to the somewhat scattered nature of the properties it was found necessary to group them into 17 separate areas. Later this number was reduced to 11, as the Local Authority were advised to proceed in certain cases under Part II of the Housing Act relating to individual houses and six areas were

therefore withdrawn. The Clearance Orders in respect of the 11 areas were submitted to the Minister in November and in March, 1939, a Public Inquiry was held. The Minister's decision to confirm the Orders without modifications was made known in May. These areas affect 4 shops and 121 tenements, occupied by 98 families, a total of 363 persons.

The following table gives a detailed summary of the clearance areas dealt with up to date. From this it will be seen that when the properties in the areas recently confirmed are demolished, the Council's clearance programme will have secured the demolition of 1,289 houses (mostly tenements), displacing 1,167 families or a total of 4,317 persons. To these figures may be added 64 houses which were the subjects of demolition or closing orders under Part II of the Housing Act, affecting 48 families or 183 persons. The total thus amounts to 1,353 houses; the number of families displaced 1,215, and the total number of persons 4,500 which is approximately one-seventh of the population of the town.

It is worthy of note that by the end of 1938, 486 families out of 577 actually displaced from clearance areas and 57 out of 105 families displaced from individual unfit houses had been rehoused by the Local Authority, i.e., approximately 80% of the families displaced were provided with Council houses. A considerable number of the remainder were single persons. The rehousing of 590 families from recently confirmed clearance areas will commence in 1939. The Council's original five year clearance programme has almost been completed and, as the above statistics show, much has been done to remove undesirable housing conditions in the town. Progress in this respect may be slow, but the Council are gradually obtaining results and providing better housing conditions for the population and this should eventually be reflected in lower sickness and mortality rates. There still remains, however, a considerable amount of bad property to be dealt with, and a further provisional five year programme has been drawn up affecting approximately 1,600 houses. It is to be hoped that the Council will proceed with this new programme as they have done with the old, because until all undesirable housing conditions are eliminated the public health services as a whole cannot be considered to be functioning satisfactorily and producing the desired results.

SUMMARY OF CLEARANCE ORDERS AS CONFIRMED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

AREAS.		REMARKS.				
No. of shops and other buildings.	No. of Tenements.	No. of Dwelling Rooms	No. of Families	No. of Persons.	Date Clearance Area Represented by M.O.H.	Date Clearance Order Confirmed by Ministry.
Farrow (Old Church) Clearance Area ...	2	44	87	153	5.11.1930	1933
Farrow (North Ward No. 2) Clearance Area ...	7	153	363	597	19.9.1933	Jan. 1935
Farrow (North Ward No. 3) Clearance Area ...	1	37	67	117	19.9.1933	Jan. 1935
Farrow (North Ward No. 4) Clearance Area ...	4	125	241	431	24.1.1935	May 1935
(See Note below).						
Farrow (West Ward No. 1) Clearance Area...	9	8	23	34	13.4.1935	Dec. 1936
Farrow (West Ward No. 2) Clearance Area...	8	39	83	137	13.4.1935	Dec. 1936
Farrow (West Ward No. 3) Clearance Area...	—	12	24	38	13.4.1935	Dec. 1936
Farrow (Central Ward No. 1) Clearance Area ...	—	26	54	90	9.5.1935	Dec. 1936
Farrow (Hedworth Cottages) Clearance Area ...	—	3	6	7	30.4.1936	Nov. 1937
Farrow (East Ward No. 1) Clearance Area ...	—	24	72	96	13.6.1936	Nov. 1937
Farrow (East Ward No. 2) Clearance Area ...	—	57	113	206	13.6.1936	Nov. 1937
Farrow (North Ward No. 5) Clearance Area ...	14	86	186	293	13.6.1936	Nov. 1937
Farrow (Papermill Cottages) Clearance Area ...	—	6	19	19	15.4.1937	Oct. 1937
Farrow (Central Ward No. 2) Clearance Area ...	28	281	613	883	14.9.1937	May 1938
Farrow (North Ward No. 6) Clearance Area ...	11	267	587	853	14.6.1938	May 1939
Farrow (East Farrow) Clearance Areas (11 Areas) ...	4	121	266	363	14.6.1938	May 1939
	88	1289	2812	4317		

Note.—This Area was originally the Farrow (North Ward No. 1) Clearance Area, the Clearance Order was quashed in the Court of Appeal on a Technical point in 1934. Proceedings were recommenced and the Area was dealt with as the Farrow (North Ward No. 4) Clearance Area.

Areas not Confirmed.

Farrow (North Ward No. 7) Clearance Area.—Shops, Nil; Tenements, 3; Rooms, 7; Families, 3; Persons, 7; Represented 14-6-1938.
 Order not confirmed—Owners proposals to alter property accepted.
 Farrow (Ellison Street) Clearance Area.—Shops, 1; Tenements, 22; Rooms, 34; Families, 22; Persons, 96; Represented 26-5-1932.
 Order not confirmed—22 Tenements altered to 11 flats.

Housing Act, 1936—Part II. Section 11.

Details are given below of the progress made in dealing with individual unfit houses under this Section during the year:—

1. One farm cottage, which was represented in a previous year as unfit for human habitation, was the subject of an undertaking that it would not be re-let until made fit in accordance with plans submitted. No work has been carried out and the property has remained vacant for some time, but the owners now intend to incorporate the cottage with other farm buildings.
2. The Local Authority made Demolition Orders in a previous year in respect of four other farm cottages which have now been vacant for some time, but as these cottages will probably be converted into farm buildings also, the Demolition Orders have not been enforced.
3. One block of property, consisting of one house and shop and five tenements, was demolished in 1938. Demolition Orders had been made in 1937 after the owners had been given the opportunity of submitting proposals concerning the future of the property, but no offers were made.
4. Ten tenements, represented as unfit for human habitation in 1937, were the subjects of an undertaking by the owners that the properties would not be re-let until made fit in accordance with plans of alterations submitted. The tenants were rehoused by the Council, but the proposed alterations were not carried out and eventually the Local Authority made Demolition Orders during 1938 and the properties were demolished.
5. In 1937 the Council approved plans for the alteration of six flats into three self-contained houses after the properties had been represented as unfit under this Section. The tenants were rehoused by the Council, the alterations were carried out satisfactorily during 1938 and the properties were later re-occupied.
6. Four tenements were represented as unfit under this Section in 1938. No offers concerning the future of the property were made by the owners and Demolition Orders were made by the Local Authority. The property was demolished by the end of the year after the tenants had been rehoused by the Council.
7. A Demolition Order was made in respect of one self-contained house during the year after it had been represented as unfit for habitation—the owners made no offers to the Local Authority concerning the future of the property. The premises had not been vacated at the end of 1938.

The following is a summary of the premises which have been dealt with up to the end of 1938 as individual insanitary houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

	No. of houses.	No. of families.	No. of persons.
Properties demolished as a result of Demolition Orders	51	37	147
Properties the subjects of Demolition Orders but not yet demolished ...	5	5	12
Properties the subjects of Closing Orders. (Now converted to business premises)	8	6	24
Total properties demolished or closed..	64	48	183
Properties which were the subjects of Closing Orders until rendered fit for habitation—Orders now withdrawn and the properties re-occupied ...	41	41	161
Total individual insanitary houses dealt with under Sec. 11, Housing Act, 1936	105	89	344

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV. Overcrowding.

When the overcrowding survey was carried out in Jarrow in 1936, it was revealed that of 7,724 dwelling-houses inspected, 1,350 were found to be overcrowded. In other words, 1,350 families (17.4%) were living under overcrowded conditions, the number of "persons" in such families being 6,664. (In determining the number of persons for the purposes of this part of the Act, a child under one year is not counted and a child one to ten years is counted as half an adult.)

After the survey the Council drew up certain proposals to remedy overcrowding, including the erection of 387 houses for the purpose of re-housing overcrowded families, but to date no specific action has been taken under this part of the Act to remedy such conditions. However, a certain amount of overcrowding has been abated as a result of the Council's slum clearance programme. In 1937, 45 of the above cases of overcrowding (totalling 196 persons) were relieved as a result of rehousing families displaced from clearance areas or individual insanitary houses. Similarly, in 1938, 75 overcrowded families (348 persons) were rehoused from premises which were also dealt with under the clearance programme. Thus the original survey figures are reduced from 1,350 overcrowded families (6,664 persons) to 1,230 families or 6,120 persons. When the tenants in the clearance areas recently confirmed by the Ministry of Health are eventually rehoused, there will be a further

reduction in the amount of overcrowding in the town. It is expected that approximately 590 families will be displaced from clearance areas during 1939.

The percentage of overcrowded families in clearance areas is generally high—33 out of 70 families in one clearance area were living under overcrowded conditions and in another there were 23 overcrowded families out of 54. This shows that in dealing with clearance areas a large percentage of overcrowding will also be remedied.

As routine work under this part of the Housing Act, 23 houses were measured to ascertain the “permitted numbers” and 25 certificates were issued to owners giving the “permitted numbers” in respect of 139 houses.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1938.

No. of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) By the Local Authority	412
(b) By Private Enterprise	14

No. of new houses occupied during the year 152

The following is a summary of the different types of houses erected by the Local Authority up to the 31st December, 1938:—

No. of Rooms ...	Built under Housing Act, 1919.		Built under Housing Act, 1924		Built under Housing Acts, 1930-1936 for slum clearance purposes			
	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	2
							(Aged Persons)	
Houses built on Monkton Estate	150	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses built on Primrose Estate	14	20	4	504	122	141	238	54
Totals ...	164	48	4	504	122	141	238	54

Total erected and occupied up to 31st December, 1938 1,275

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	832
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,032

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	63
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	269
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	409
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	250
2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	193
3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	29
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	29
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	36
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	34
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
C.—Proceedings under section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	18

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | - |

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| (a)—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ... | 1,230 |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | 1,230 |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | 6,120 |
| (b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | — |
| (c)—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 75 |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 348 |

(The cases of overcrowding relieved during the year were families moved from clearance areas).

VII. SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

The following licences were granted during the year:—

Licences to sell "Tuberculin Tested" Milk under Dealer's Retailing Licences	2
Licences to carry on the process of "Pasteurising" Milk	1
Licences to sell "Pasteurised" Milk	1
Licences to produce "Accredited" Milk	1

(granted by Durham County Council).

The Special Designations Order specifies the standards with which the various grades of milk must comply, and the following table shows the number of samples submitted under the Order to the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne, for bacteriological and biological examination, and also shows the results of the various tests.

Designation.	No. of Samples Submitted.	Type of Examination							
		Methylene Blue Test.		Coliform Test		Plate Count Test.		Examina- tion for Tubercle Bacilli.	
		Passed.	Failed.	Passed	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Neg.	Pos.
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	16	8	5	4	12	—	—	16	—
Accredited Milk ...	17	1	8	6	11	—	—	16	1
Pasteurised Milk ...	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—
Total No. of samples submitted ...	37	9	13	10	23	2	2	36	1

Samples of ordinary (i.e. ungraded and untreated) milk, for which there is no prescribed bacterial standard, are submitted for examination as samples of accredited milk in order that a comparison may be drawn with the Accredited Standard which may be regarded as the minimum desirable. The seventeen samples in the above tables, submitted as samples of accredited milk, are samples of ordinary milk. Where these samples failed to comply with the Accredited standard, the matter was taken up with the retailer and the producer to improve the quality of the milk by obtaining improvements in production, particularly cleanliness. Where the source of production was in another area, the results of the examinations were communicated to the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned and his co-operation obtained in an effort to improve the quality of the supply.

Thus it will be seen that efforts are directed to raise the standard of ordinary milk consumed in the town to the bacterial standard of accredited milk.

Where samples of other grades of milk do not comply with the standards required by the Order, the matter is taken up with the retailer, and the producer and also the appropriate licensing authority with a view to ensuring that all graded milks sold comply with the necessary standards.

There is one establishment licensed to carry on the process of pasteurising milk and the premises have been visited frequently and the recording charts examined. Three samples of the pasteurised milk were submitted for examination and two complied with the standard specified in the Order.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The following are details of the persons and premises registered under this Order:—

No. of Cowkeepers	9
No. of Dairies	24
No. of Wholesale and Retail Purveyors of Milk	132

Of the retail purveyors registered, approximately 89 are registered for the sale of bottled milk only, i.e., the milk is sold only in the closed and unopened bottles in which it is delivered to the premises. This applies to the majority of small general dealer's shops in which open milk could not be sold without risk of contamination.

All the premises registered have been visited during the year to ensure that the conditions under which milk is sold are satisfactory and registrations amended where necessary.

The nine dairy farms in the Borough have also been visited frequently and structural improvements were obtained at two of the farms during the year and the premises were registered; a new dairy, sterilising room and can store were erected at one farm, and at the other improvements were made to the byres and dairy and a new sterilising room and boiler house were erected. Negotiations are in progress to obtain improvements at three other farms in the Borough and the Council's representatives have met those of the owners on the premises and discussed certain proposals.

One farm is licensed by Durham County Council for the production of Accredited Milk.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

The following shows the number of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne, for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Total No. of samples submitted for examination.	No. of samples in which tubercle bacilli were found.	No. of samples free from tubercle bacilli.
37	1	36

The sample of milk in which tubercle bacilli were found was a sample taken from milk supplied to one of the elementary schools in the Borough. This supply proved to be "pooled" milk (i.e. milk obtained from a number of farms) and it was not possible to trace the exact source of infection. The Health and Education Committees, however, considered the matter and it was decided that in future pasteurised milk only was to be supplied to school children.

Results of the Examination of Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli since 1925.

Year.	No. of samples taken.	No. of samples in which tubercle bacilli were found.
1925.	4.	1.
1926.	5.	nil.
1927.	5.	nil.
1928.	8.	nil.
1929.	12.	nil.
1930.	30.	2.
1931.	19.	nil.
1932.	32.	2.
1933.	20.	nil.
1934.	12.	nil.
1935.	20.	3.
1936.	20.	4.
1937.	42.	1.
1938.	37.	1.

Meat and Other Foods.**The Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924.****Inspection of Meat and Slaughterhouses.**

Slaughtering is at present carried on in eight private slaughter-houses in the Borough, weekly slaughtering being the practice in seven of them, and all are inspected at least once per week. The times of slaughtering are fairly consistent so that regular routine inspection is possible. The amount of slaughtering done, however, is comparatively small and as all animals are prime young stock, the amount of meat condemned is not large. The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough has decreased considerably during the past few years, and the local butchers appear to be buying more "dead" meat at the Newcastle Wholesale Meat Markets.

The following were inspected at the time of or after slaughter in the Borough during the year:—

Cattle	31
Calves	80
Sheep and Lambs	916
Pigs	392

The following carcasses and organs were condemned, surrendered and destroyed for the cause stated:—

Beasts—

Heads	...	...	...	1	Tuberculosis.
Liver	...	...	...	1	do.

Calves—

Lungs	2	Tuberculosis.
-------	-----	-----	-----	---	---------------

Pigs—

Carcasses and all organs	...	...	...	3	Tuberculosis.
Heads	..	.	...	27	do.
Mesenteries	26	do.
Lungs	1	do.
Livers	1	do.

Other Diseases.**Beasts—**

Lungs	1	Abscess.
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Pigs—

Lungs	7	Pleurisy.
Lungs	5	Pneumonia.
Livers	1	Peritonitis.
Hearts	4	Pericarditis.

The following table gives some comparative statistics of animals slaughtered and diseases found.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	31	nil.	80	980	393
Number inspected	31	nil	80	916	392
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	nil.	nil	nil	nil.	nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	nil.	nil	nil.	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis..	3.2%	nil.	nil.	nil	3.1%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	nil.	2	nil.	49
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.4%	nil.	2.5%	nil	13.3%

From this table it will be seen that it is the practice to carry out post-mortem inspection of all animals killed in the Borough, but ante-mortem inspection is not practicable.

There is no meat marking scheme under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations in force.

Inspection of Shops, Stalls, etc.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations specify rules relating to cleanliness, etc., to be observed in all shops where meat is sold and inspections are made to detect any offences. In addition inspections were made under the Shops Act, 1934, to enforce improvements in such matters as sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc.

There are no meat stalls in the Borough.

Supplies of imported and English meat for local butchers and retail purveyors are transported from wholesale firms in Newcastle in motor vehicles and inspections are made to see that adequate protective coverings are used for the meat.

Inspection of Food Preparing Places.

Regular inspections of places where food is prepared are also made to detect any undesirable conditions. Over 30 visits were made during the year to fish friers' premises. In addition, while inspections are being made of butchers' premises, attention is paid to the conditions under which "smalls" are prepared.

Other Foods Condemned during the year.

The following were condemned and destroyed:—

- 100 bags (5 tons) potatoes Unsound, Potatoe Blight.
- 10 gross tins of mustard Unsound.
- 1 doz. tins strawberries Unsound, blown.
- 1 basket of kippers Unsound.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

No. of slaughtermen licensed by the Council under the
above Act 20

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The following table shows the number of samples purchased for analysis under the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst, and also the results:—

	No. of Formal Samples.	No. of Informal Samples.	Total.	No. Genuine.
Milk	8	—	8	8
Milk, sterilized	9	—	9	9
Milk, condensed full cream sweetened..	—	2	2	2
Milk, condensed full cream un- sweetened	—	1	1	1
Milk, condensed machine skimmed sweetened	—	1	1	1
Milk, dried full cream	—	1	1	1
Butter	9	—	9	9
Citron Peel	1	—	1	1
Cream, tinned	—	4	4	4
Desiccated Cocoanut	1	—	1	1
Ground Almonds	3	—	3	3
Ground Ginger	1	—	1	1
Lard	2	—	2	2
Margarine	—	1	1	1
Mincemeat	—	1	1	1
Oranges, tinned	—	3	3	3
Pepper	5	—	5	5
Sausage	1	—	1	1
Sausage, preserved	3	—	3	3
Sultanas	1	—	1	1
Tea	1	—	1	1
Thyme, prepared	—	5	5	5
Thyme, unprepared	—	1	1	1
Tincture or Iodine	—	1	1	1
Wine, Port	1	—	1	1
Wine, Ruby	1	—	1	1
Yeast	2	—	2	2
	49	21	70	70

Two samples of milk were declared by the Public Analyst to be below standard in Non-Fatty Solids. The first sample contained 8.34% Non-Fatty Solids and 4.15% Fat, and the second 8.34 Non-Fatty Solids and 4.20 Fat, as compared with the standard of 8.5% Non-Fatty Solids and 3.00 Fat, prescribed by the Milk Regulations 1901. The Analyst stated, however, that "owing to the fact that these samples had developed too high a degree acidity it was not possible to apply the freezing point test to determine whether the deficiencies in Non-Fatty Solids were due to the addition of water, or to some other cause. Since the Non-Fatty Solids, when reduced to a fat free basis, amount to 8.70 in each case, I am of opinion that the samples may reasonably be regarded as being of genuine quality although below standard."

The matter was taken up with the retailers of the milk in question and also with the Dairyman supplying the retailers.

Three samples of tinned oranges were submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that all were contaminated by tin. The Analyst stated that the first sample contained Tin Compounds in terms of Metallic Tin equal to 190 parts per million and observed that "although this sample was contaminated by tin, derived, no doubt, from the container, I am not prepared to say that the quantity found would produce toxic symptoms. In Compounds in terms of Metallic Tin was found to be 3,430 parts per million, or nearly 20 times the amount of Tin present in this sample."

The other two samples of tinned oranges were found by the Analyst to contain Tin Compounds in terms of Metallic Tin to the extent of 118 and 20 parts per million respectively and the Analyst stated that "the Tin in these samples was undoubtedly derived from the containers but I consider it doubtful whether the amount found in the first sample would produce toxic symptoms, I am satisfied that Tin to the extent of 20 parts per million, as found in the second sample, would certainly not do so."

Although the results showed there was no danger from the consumption of these tinned oranges, inquiries were made to discover the amount of stock remaining to be sold, it being realised that if any tins were kept for some considerable time the amount of tin contamination, due to the action of the fruit acid on the containers, would probably increase. The amount of stock however, was comparatively small and was soon sold.

The Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No action was taken, during the year, under this Act, the main

provision of which is the registration of premises where Artificial Cream is sold or manufactured for sale.

The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

The four samples of condensed milks, submitted for analysis under the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, also complied with the requirements of these Regulations which lay down the standards and the types of labels for the different grades.

The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

One sample of full cream dried milk which was submitted for analysis under the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, also complied with the requirements of these Regulations, which also have provision dealing with standards and labels.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

All the samples of food submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act complied with the requirements of these Regulations which control the type and amount of preservative which may be used in certain foodstuffs.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Chemical examination of food is undertaken by the Public Analyst, C. J. H. Stock, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., of Darlington.

Biological and Bacteriological examinations are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Shell-fish (Molluscan).

Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934.

Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932.

There are no shell-fish beds or "layings" of any kind within the Borough. Local fishmongers usually obtain the supplies of shell-fish they require from the wholesale fish markets at North Shields.

Nutrition.

During the year a nutrition survey, of all the children attending the Borough schools, was carried out. This investigation entailed medical examination and assessment of nutrition, together with the collection of economic statistics. While the actual medical examination has now been concluded and the necessary relevant statistics have been gathered, the full investigation of the data remains to be completed. As far as the findings have been analysed, it appears that approximately 25% of the school children are under-nourished. The exact figures are given here-under in tabular form.

Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.
5287	1103	2755	1251	178
	20.86%	52.10%	23.66%	3.36%

A—Nutrition above average.

B—Nutrition normal.

C—Nutrition slightly subnormal.

D—Nutrition definitely sub-normal.

From this table it is to be seen that 27.02% of the entire children examined are suffering from sub-normal nutrition, of varying degree. While this figure gives cause for uneasiness there is compensatory satisfaction in noting that those whose nutrition is definitely sub-normal number only 3.36% of the total.

The factors producing this rather high total figure of 27.02% seem to be long continuous unemployment in the Borough with the consequent inadequacy, either in quantity or quality of the essential food stuffs and other commodities, such as clothing, coals, etc. It seems to appear that efficient housing is not without effect on the incidence of subnutrition. Comparison made between the Monkton Council School and Dunn Street School bears this out. Both are mixed Council Schools, catering for infants as well as older children of practically the same class. The former is situated in the midst of a new housing estate and its residents have mainly been drawn from slum clearance areas in recent years. The Dunn Street School on the other hand is situated in the older part of the town in a congested and condemned area, whence its scholars come. Comparatively there is no appreciable difference as regards family income and expenditure, or mode of living, yet the nutrition figures apparently shew that good housing, fresh air and sunlight are already having a beneficial effect and especially so on the juvenile population. Comparative figures for the two schools are appended.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total subnut'n.
Monkton Council School	21.20%	59.42%	18.32%	1.04%	19.36%
Dunn Street School	21.58%	44.82%	27.63%	5.87%	33.50%

VIII. SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

As in previous years, notifications of pneumonia form the largest portion of those received. It is nevertheless gratifying to note that while it is still the most prevalent of notifiable diseases in the area, the figure shows a considerable reduction on those of 1937. It would appear that the greatest incidence of this disease is amongst infants under one year, during the month of January. There is little doubt that the severe weather conditions prevalent at that time of the year are a contributory cause.

Scarlet Fever closely followed by Diphtheria are the two diseases that come next on the list. Both these figures show an increase on those of the previous years, but they are, notwithstanding, small for so densely populated an area. The average length of stay in hospital for scarlet fever patients was 34.32 days. No return cases occurred.

With regard to diphtheria patients, extra precautions were taken to reduce the risk of infection by contact cases. Each patient admitted to hospital is required to have two consecutive swabs free from the *Corynebacterium Diphtheria* before discharge. In this way the danger is avoided of discharging cases which might prove to be a source of infection to others. In addition, all contacts from the houses of diphtheria cases are swabbed and where there is any reason to suspect infection, the case is isolated, until definite assurance can be obtained that no infection is present.

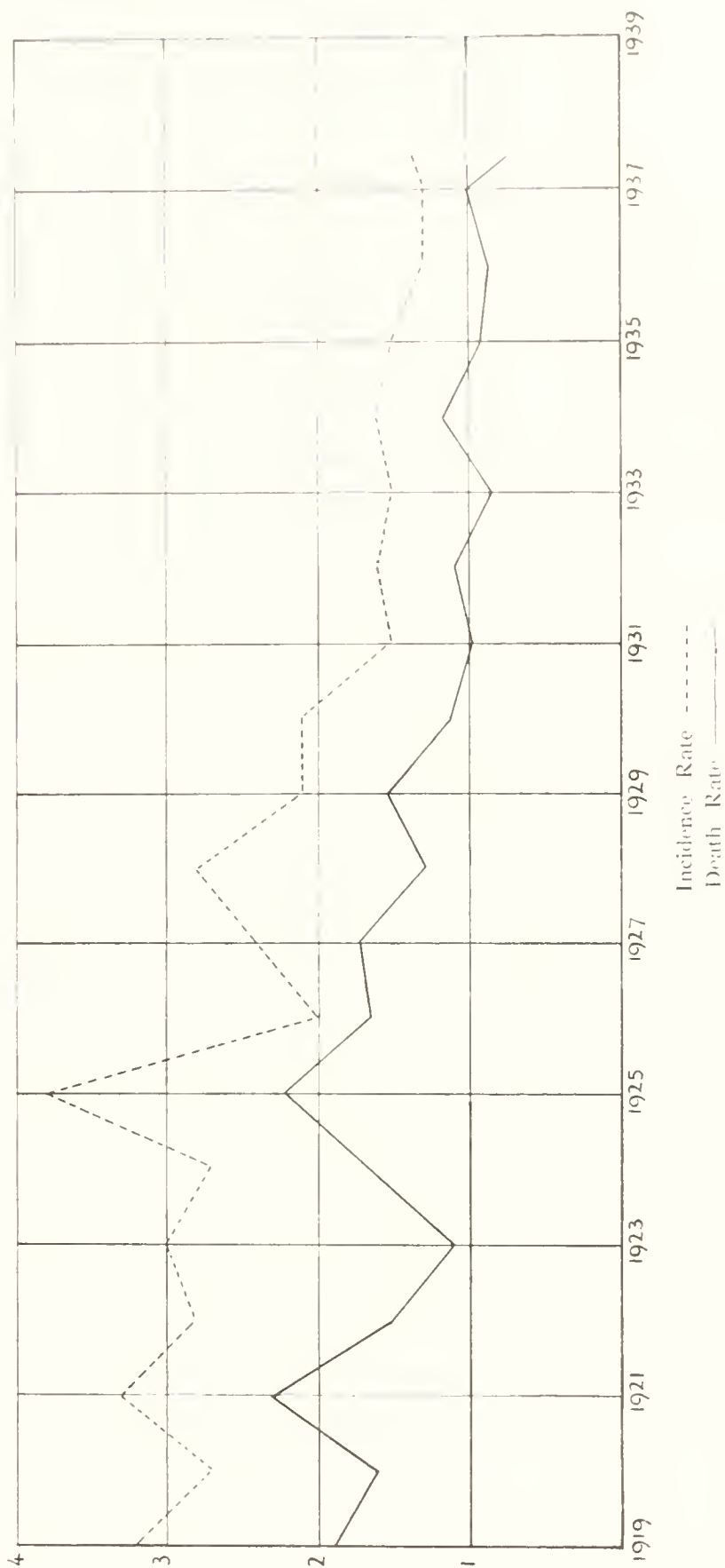
One case of unusual interest was admitted to hospital during the year. This was a child of 9 months, suffering from diphtheria. It is

most unusual, though not unknown, for children under one year to suffer from this disease. The diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically. Unfortunately the patient did not respond to treatment.

A supply of diphtheria antitoxin for the use of private practitioners treating patients within the Borough is kept both at the Health Department in the Town Hall and at the Isolation Hospital. Practitioners are encouraged to make full use of this in all cases of suspected diphtheria as the earlier the serum is administered, the less serious the consequences. Accordingly, practitioners are urged to administer the serum whenever they have the slightest suspicion of diphtheria, without waiting for the report on the swab. During the year 136,000 units of antitoxin were distributed in this way.

Pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculosis of other forms are the diseases occurring next in the order of frequency. This is one of the diseases, it is hoped, will show considerable improvement with better housing conditions. Fresh air and sunshine with a raised standard of nutrition are the greatest factors in combating this disease. The first two of these are impossible to obtain where the houses are crowded together and there is lack of ventilation and free circulation of air. All cases of tuberculosis coming under the notice of the medical officers at the various clinics are referred to the tuberculosis clinic for further investigation. All fresh cases of tuberculosis which were notified during the year were investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors. The contacts of school age, in the homes of tubercular patients with positive sputa, are examined at the School Clinic and are kept under constant observation by the School Medical Staff. Contacts under school age are kept under observation by the Health Visitors and at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Graph showing Pulmonary Tuberculosis Incidence and Death Rates per 1,000 Population, 1919-1938.



During the year notification was received, from outside areas, of enteric fever contacts who had entered the Borough. In each case investigations were made and precautions taken to make sure that they were non-infectious. All the cases proved to be free from infection.

In all cases of infectious disease occurring within the Borough, the Sanitary Inspector visits the home and carries out any necessary disinfection. In addition advice is given as to what precautions should be taken.

Lots of infectious bedding disinfected or destroyed. ... 120

House disinfected after infectious disease 104

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**Report on Admissions and Discharges during 1938.**

In Hospital, 1st January, 1938, there were 11 patients:—

Pneumonia	1
Diphtheria	10

Admissions—

Scarlet Fever	59
Scarlet Fever with Pneumonia	1
Erysipelas	1
<hr/>	
	61
Diphtheria	66
Food Poisoning	1
Pneumonia	2
Mother	1
Typhoid Contacts	4
Measles, Pneumonia & Laryngeal Diphtheria	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	1
<hr/>	
	137
<hr/>	

Discharges—

Scarlet Fever	48
Erysipelas	1
Diphtheria	63
Typhoid Contacts	4
Pneumonia	3
Food Poisoning	1
Mother	1
<hr/>	
	121
<hr/>	

Seven patients died during the year—

Tuberculosis Meningitis	1
Scarlet Fever with Pneumonia	1
Measles, with Pneumonia and Laryngeal	
Diphtheria	1
Diphtheria	4
<hr/>	
	7
<hr/>	

In Hospital, 31st December, 1938, there were 20 patients:—

Scarlet Fever	11
Diphtheria	9

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1938.

DISEASES.	MONTHS.												WARDS.					TOTALS.		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	North	South	East	West	Grange		Central	Monkton
Scarlet Fever	4	2	6	4	6	5	2	4	3	8	7	9	4	3	10	12	11	8	12	60
Diphtheria ..	3	3	7	5	2	5	5	1	3	5	8	8	7	7	8	12	5	1	15	55
Pneumonia	28	9	2	7	8	5	5	6	2	2	4	5	12	7	20	8	10	14	12	83
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	3	3	8	...	1	3	2	2	3	1	3	4	5	4	6	4	3	5	31
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	2	4	1	3	4	3	4	2	5	3	4	11	5	5	7	4	4	7	43
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	7	5	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	2	6	1	6	5	5	2	8	33
TOTALS	47	21	29	31	21	23	20	19	17	27	25	31	44	29	54	51	40	33	60	311

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Diseases.	Total cases notified.	AGE GROUPS.												Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths.
		Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over.		
Scarlet Fever	60	...	4	9	3	3	3	7	3	1	...	...	...	61	1
Diphtheria	55	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	4	5	...	...	...	66	6
Pneumonia	83	11	10	5	7	5	11	3	3	8	6	8	6	2	31
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas	31	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	4	16	2	...	...	...

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified.	CASES		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Total Deaths
	Treated.					
	At Home	In Hospital				
2	2	nil.	2	nil.	nil.	nil.

All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified are treated by the Health Visitors under the supervision of the private practitioner in charge of the case.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
1 to 5 ...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1
5 to 15 ...	1	3	8	6	...	1	2	3
15 to 25 ...	7	6	1	2	4	4	1	...
25 to 35 ...	2	6	4	2	5	2	...	1
35 to 45 ...	5	2	...	2	1	5	...	...
45 to 55 ...	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
55 to 65 ...	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	22	21	17	16	14	13	5	7

2 Deaths (6.25 % of the total deaths from tuberculosis) occurred among persons who had not been notified to me to be suffering from tuberculosis.

The following tables give the number of cases of tuberculosis registered in the Borough at the beginning and end of the year, and the number of cases removed from the register during the year, with the reason for removal:—

Sex.	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year.		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males ...	84	65	86	63
Females ...	67	56	69	52
Totals ...	151	121	155	115

Removals from Register during year :—

Reason for Removal.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Died	14	13	5	7
Diagnosis not confirmed .	...	...	...	...
Removed from district ...	2	4	3	6
Recovered	2	2	11	7
Totals	20	19	19	20

The County Tuberculosis Visitor for the district sends a notice to the Medical Officer of Health respecting nuisances discovered in the homes of tuberculosis patients visited by her. In every case a Sanitary Inspector investigates the matter with a view to abating the nuisance, if possible.

The following is a summary of the notices received from the County Tuberculosis Visitor, and the action taken:—

No. of reports received	3
Number of nuisances involved:—	
Overcrowding	2
Structural Defects	1

In two cases the tenants lived in premises included in Clearance Areas. One of these tenants has already been given a house on the

Council's Estate, and the other tenant will be rehoused similarly at an early date.

In the third case an inspection of the premises concerned had already been carried out before notice was received from the County Tuberculosis Visitor. The necessary repairs were carried out in due course.

The number of Jarrow patients admitted to Hospitals and Sanatoria under the County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme during 1938 was 35.

SECTION IX.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894-1937, and the Agriculture Act, 1937 (Part Iv.).

Report on the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894-1937, and Orders made by the Minister thereunder, in the Borough of Jarrow for the year ending 31st December, 1938, by Mr. R. C. Thompson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector for the Local Authority under the above Acts.

Under the Agriculture Act, 1937, the arrangement whereby all scheduled diseases of animals had been dealt with by Veterinary Officers employed by the local authorities ceased, and, as from the 1st April, 1938, all cases of scheduled diseases are to be dealt with by the Veterinary Staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

It is to be regretted that copies of the reports of the Veterinary Inspectors on their inspections of the dairy herds in the borough are not to be supplied to the Council as in the past.

New Legislation.

The following Orders came into operation during the year:—

- Anthrax Order, 1938.
- Cattle Plague (Amendment) Order, 1938.
- Epizootic Lymphangitis Order, 1938.
- Foot and Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order, 1938.
- Parasitic Mange Order, 1938.
- Pleuro-Pneumonia (Amendment) Order, 1938.
- Rabies Order, 1938.
- Sheep Scab Order, 1938.
- Swine Fever Order, 1938.
- Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order, 1938.
- Sheep Pox Order, 1938.
- Glanders or Farcy Order, 1938.
- Tuberculosis Order, 1938.
- Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1938.
- Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order, 1938.
- Dogs (Amendment) Act, 1938.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

There has been no outbreak of this disease in the borough during the year.

Preventive Orders.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) Orders, 1925 and 1926.

Premises where packing straw is received have been frequently visited and persons warned regarding non-compliance with the provision of these Orders. In one case a person was in possession of packing straw in the street which was to be used contrary to this Order. This person and the owner of the factory from which the straw came were warned, and the straw destroyed.

Foot and Mouth Disease (Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs) Order, 1932.

Pig keepers' and other premises have been visited to see that there were no infringements of this Order.

Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials) Order, 1932.

Butchers' shops, railway goods yard (from which meat is distributed) and other premises, have been visited and the requirements of this Order enforced.

Tuberculosis Orders, 1925-1938.

No notification of this disease was received during the year. The dairy farms have been frequently visited and samples of milk submitted for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. No Tubercle Bacilli were found in these samples.

The Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order of 1936.

In February a copy of the "Ox Warble Flies" Form No. B.38/TA was sent to each of the farmers in the Borough and the provisions of the Order brought to their notice.

Swine Fever.

There has been no case of swine fever in the Borough during the year. Periodic visits have been made to pig-keepers' premises and the requirements of the relative Acts and Orders enforced.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Swine Fever) Order, 1922.

No. of swine moved from Markets in Newcastle into this	
borough	420
All the swine were duly slaughtered.	

Regulation of Movement of Swine Orders, 1922—1936.

No. of swine moved into the borough	1
No. of swine moved out of the borough	85

In each case a licence was granted and the conditions applying thereto enforced.

The Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1925.

From time to time the "Form of Record" to be kept by persons moving stock have been examined. A cowkeeper had moved stock and failed to make the proper entry of same, and some of the entries in the Book were not in ink or indelible pencil as required by the Order.

A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk.

Poultry Diseases.

1.—The Fowl Pest Order, 1936.

2.—The Poultry and Hatching of Eggs (Importation) Order, 1936.

3.—The Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) Orders, 1936-7.

4.—The Poultry (Exposure for Sale) Order, 1937.

Poultry keepers' premises have been visited during the year. There have been no cases or suspected cases of Fowl Pest reported. There are no places in the borough where poultry is exposed for sale.

REPORT
ON
SHOPS ACT (1912-1936)
for the year 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. SCOTT, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my first Annual Report on the work carried out by your Inspectors under the Shops Acts, for the year ending 31st December, 1938.

Shops Acts, 1912-1936.

In the administration of the above Acts, 595 premises are liable to inspection, including 99 unoccupied premises. In the ordinary course of inspection 353 visits were made and in addition, 434 special visits, when a copy of the "Rules applying to Shops in the Borough" was given to each occupier.

The conditions of employment of shop assistants, as far as they are affected by the provisions of the Shops Acts, have received attention, and also the allowance of intervals for meals, and Weekly Half Holidays, in accordance with the requirements of the Acts.

During the visits to shops all records relating to the hours of employment of young persons under the age of 18 years were examined and enquiries made to see if the actual hours worked exceeded those stated in the records.

During the year, following the general visits to shops and the leaving of a copy of the "Rules" forty shop-keepers agreed among themselves to close their premises at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, 8-0 p.m. on Fridays, and 9-0 p.m. on Saturdays.

This agreement has been kept by the majority of shop-keepers.

Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936.

Shops open for the sale of specified articles have been visited. Some shop-keepers seem very reluctant to exhibit the necessary Notices.

The restrictions on closing hours were suspended by a Home Office Order for the period Monday, December 19th, to Saturday, December 24th, inclusive.

No. visits made to shops during the year	787
No. of infringements of the Acts, etc.	124
No. of prosecutions	1
No. of verbal cautions given	27
No. of letters of caution sent	52

The appended Tables show :—

1. Principal Acts and Regulations administered by the Department.
2. The nature of the infringements of the Shops Acts.
3. The types of shops dealt with for Infringements.
4. Prosecutions.
5. Types of business carried on in "Shops" under the Acts.
6. Summary of work done—Shops Act, 1934, Section 10.
(Extract from Report as Chief Sanitary Inspector).

Every endeavour has been made to assist Shop-keepers in understanding the requirements of the Acts, Regulations, and Orders. By some, this has been appreciated, but others have not readily carried out the instructions given.

I should like to thank the Chairman and all Members of the Committee for the interest taken in, and the help afforded, in the carrying out of this work; also your two Inspectors who have assisted in the duties carried out under the Acts.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. THOMPSON,

Chief Shops Inspector.

TABLE No. 1.

The principle Acts and Regulations administered by the Department are as follow :—

Shops Act, 1912.
Shops Act, 1913.
Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.
Shops Act, 1934.
Shops Act, 1936.
Retail Meat Dealers Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936.
Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936.
Shops Regulations, 1912.
Shops Regulations, 1913.
Shops Regulations, 1934.
Shops Regulations, 1937.
Shops (Procedure for Jewish Tribunals) Regulations,
1937.

Local Orders made by the Council:—

- Jarrow Shops Half Holiday Order, No. 1.
- Jarrow Shops Half Holiday Order, No. 2.
- Jarrow Shops Half Holiday Exemption Order, No. 1.
- Jarrow Butchers Weekly Half Holiday & Closing Order, 1920.
- Jarrow (Extended Area) Shops Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1937.
- Jarrow (Extended Area) Shops Weekly Half Holiday Exemption Order, 1937.
- Jarrow (Extended Area) Shops Extension & Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1937.
- Jarrow (Extended Area) Butchers Shops Closing Order, 1937.

TABLE No. 2.

Infringements of the Shops Acts, 1912-1936.

Non-observance of early closing day	4
Early closing day Notices not exhibited	21
Prescribed forms of Notice as to weekly half-holiday not exhibited...	17
Employing assistants on their weekly half-holiday after 1-30 p.m. ...	1
Assistants not receiving meal hours or having inadequate meal hours	1
Record of Hours of Employment of Young Persons not being kept up-to-date, also form and notices in respect of the employment of young persons (1934 Act) not being exhibited	27
Young persons employed between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m....	5
Young persons employed over the permitted hours	5
Seats not being provided for use of female assistants	5
Trading after hours	13
Form "K" relating to provision and use of seats not exhibited	15
Employment of assistants on Sunday without compensatory holiday	1
No record of hours worked on Sundays (Form 7)	1
Sunday closing Notices not exhibited	8
Totals	124

TABLE No. 3.

Types of Shops dealt with for Infringements.

General Dealers	14
Fruiterers	10
Fish Friers	9
Confectioners	4
Grocers	3

Refreshment Caterers	3
Bakers	2
Dairies	2
Pork Butchers	2
Coal Merchants	1
Butchers	1
Drapers	1
Second Hand Furniture Dealers	1
Licensed Premises	1
Hairdressers	1
Printers and Stationers	1
Ironmongers	1
Newsagents	1
Total ...	58

TABLE No. 4.**Shops Acts—Particulars of Prosecutions.**

No.	Trade.	Nature of Offence.	Act & Section.	Result.	Fines.	Costs.
1.	Fruiterer.	Failed to allow assistant compensatory holiday for Sunday employment.	Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936. Sec. 11 (1) B.	Convicted	£2 0 0	14/-
		Failed to keep record of hours worked by assistant on Sunday.	do. Sec 12 (B)	do,		
		Failed to exhibit Notice re Assistant half-day holiday.	Shops Act 1912 Section 1.	do		
		No seat provided for female assistant.	Shops Act 1912 Section 3.	do,		
		No Notice exhibited nor Notice given to assistant re use of seat.	and Shops Act 1934, 12.			

TABLE No. 5.**Shops Acts.**

Types of business carried on under the Acts were as follows:—

Refreshment Caterers	2
Boot and Shoe Dealers	16
Butchers and Pork Butchers	38
Bakers, Caterers and Confectioners	47

Chemists, Opticians, Photographers	5
Clothiers, Drapers, Milliners	23
Coal Dealers	2
Dairies	8
Fish Dealers	4
Fried Fish Dealers	17
Fruiterers & Florists	34
Furniture Dealers	10
Grocers and Provision Dealers	30
General Dealers	89
Glass, China, Ironmongers, Hardware Dealers ...	9
Hairdressers and Barbers	17
Jewellers, Pawnbrokers, Wardrobe Dealers	2
Motor Engineers, Cycle & Wireless Dealers	12
Licensed Victuallers	51
Newsagents, Stationers, Fancy Dealers	28
Piano and Music Dealers	2
Saddlers and Sewing Machine Dealers	1
Tobacconists	5
Wallpaper and Paint Dealers	5
Miscellaneous Trades	1
Shops not occupied	99
Electrician	1
Plumber	3
Post Office	7
Funeral Furnishers	2
Corn Merchants	3
Druggist	2
Dry Cleaners	2
Hatters	1
Lending Libraries	3
Herbalists	2
Tripe Dealers	1
Secondhand Furniture Dealers	5
Cafes	2
Wool Dealers	1
Bookseller	1
Laundry	2
<hr/>	
Total ...	595
<hr/>	

TABLE No. 6.**Shops Act, 1934—Section 10.**

No. of shops visited	51
No. of revisits	510
No. of Preliminary Notices served	56
No. of shops for which Notices were served	50
No. of Statutory Notices served	29
No. of Notices complied with by Owners	36
No. of Notices complied with by Occupiers	12

Number of Shops which have been rendered suitable and sufficient regarding the following :

Ventilation	4
Temperature	14
Sanitary Accommodation	19
Washing Facilities	27
Facilities for taking meals	5
Suitable Lighting	2

Defects remedied and improvements secured under the Act during the year :—

New windows provided (for light and ventilation)	8
Heating provided	14
New Water-closets provided	11
Water-closets repaired	2
Intervening spaces provided or lighted and ventilated	11
Access to back yard W.Cs. provided	2
New hand basins provided	30
New drains laid	19
New gullies provided	26
Inspection chambers provided	9
Intercepting traps provided	7
Soil ventilating pipes provided	1
Rooms for taking of meals provided	5
Tables and Chairs provided	5
General Repairs (indoor reconstruction)	5

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